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With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib.* 8. 28.

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A View of the BEAUTY, WISDOM, *and* MAGNIFICENCE *of* NATURE.

HOW grand is that Prospect which is set before us during the solemn Silence and Shade of Night! The Luminaries of Heaven shine forth in such majestick Pomp, and form a glorious Spectacle to the Eye. To the contemplative Mind they appear still more wonderful, and afford a delightful Subject of Speculation. Reason comes in Aid to the Feebleness of Sense, and directs the Imagination, which, guided by this superiour Faculty, conceives the Planets to be large Spheres of similar Substances with that of our Earth, and to be fitted for the same Purposes. It conceives the smaller Globes, which attend those Planets, to be similar to the Moon; and each of the other Stars, with which the Heavens are bespangled, to communicate, like the Sun, Light and Heat to dependant Satellites, which, by Reason of their Distance, are invisible to Mankind. How numerous are these Globes! How regular their Courses! How many noble, though unknown Purposes, may they answer in their respective Regions! How large is the Circumference of their Orbits, and how immense are their Distances from this Earth! Yet these immense Distances do not render them useless to Mankind. By their various Positions and Courses they distinguish different Quarters and Regions, both in Heaven and Earth. They mark out the Revolutions of Days, Months, and Years. Hence the certain Succession of Night and Day, and the beautiful Variety of returning Seasons.

But even upon this our Earth, though of an inferiour Size, many stupendous Objects strike the Imagination. Lofty Mountains, continued Ranges of Hills, vast Wilds and Deserts, wide and extended Plains, large and rapid Streams, present themselves to our View, and create an agreeable Astonishment.

With still greater Agitation do we behold the vast Collection of Waters in the Ocean, which at once satisfies the Eye with the boundless Prospect, and presents the Wonders of the Deep to the contemplative Mind. Hark! the impetuous Winds are raised; the unruly Element dashes its furious Waves against impending Rocks. By its roaring Billows, amidst the boisterous Tempests, it sets before us an Idea of a Power irresistible, and fills our Minds with Awe. But now the Winds are hushed; and, the violent Agitation of the Waters ceasing, the Storm is changed into a Calm, and the smooth and wide Surface presents us with the fair Image of reigning Order and universal Peace.

Nor is it Greatness alone that strikes us in the Prospect of Nature. Joined to this Magnificence we observe an exact Uniformity, and an endless Variety. Hence that enchanting Beauty which yields so much Pleasure; whether we behold the vast Machine at one View, or at greater Leisure survey its different Parts.

How delightful is the Prospect of the Earth, diversified with Hills, Vallies, Woods, Rivers, Lakes, and Seas! The Verdure and Freshness of the Spring, the rich Fruits of Autumn, and that Plenty of variegated Flowers which gaily blossom in Summer, greatly heighten our Pleasure. How cheerful is the rising Sun, which discloses these various Beauties! How enlivening are his Morning Beams! How bright and how vigorous is his Midday Light and Heat! How gentle and how composing are his Evening Rays! How awful and how solemn is the Silence of the Night, which draws a Veil over the Face of Nature, and, by throwing a Shade upon the Glories of this Earth, prepares for Rest and Sleep. Yet never is the Earth wholly deprived of Light; for now the Moon and Stars assume their wonted Empire, and send forth their cheerful though fainter Rays, to prevent a total Darkness.

Not only the fertile Fields and Meadows, which are watered with Brooks and Rills, not only the Woods and richer Plains, with the grassy Pastures of the Mountains, and all the more finished Scenes, give Pleasure to the Eye, and strike us with a Sense of Beauty, but even the rougher and less finished Parts of Nature. With a pleasing Astonishment we behold the barren Heath, the Wildness of the Desert, the unshapen Rocks, and impending Precipices. The Rigours of Winter have their peculiar Graces, and furnish us with Prospects which become agreeable in their Season.

Nature hath made ample Provision, not for our Pleasure only, but for the Conveniencies and Necessities of Mankind, and the other Animals which are Inhabitants of our Globe.

How many different sorts of Soils and Moulds are to be found upon the Surface of the Earth! Some are prolifick, and produce innumerable Seeds and Roots, which either serve to furnish tasteful Food to Man and other Animals, or to prepare delicious and refreshing Liquors for quenching their Thirst, and for exhilarating their Spirits; or are of great Use in the Composition of powerful Medicines. Other Kinds of Earths are unfit for Vegetation; yet none of them are really barren and unprofitable, but add Fertility to other Moulds, and are useful in the numerous Arts which minister to the Necessities and Conveniencies of human Life.

Besides earthy Substances, Nature has provided Plenty of Bodies which have a more firm Consistence. It furnishes Stones for Houses, and other Structures. These Stones are harder, or softer, to answer different Ends. Being compacted together by a glutinous Earth, they are erected into Edifices; which endure for Ages, and withstand the Force of the fiercest Storms.

There are other Stones, some brighter, some paler, of one or diverse Colours, which, by their peculiar Lustre, serve for Elegance and Ornament; but, being less necessary, are of a smaller Size, and are found more rarely than others which serve for more substantial Uses.

Within the dark and cold Recesses of the Earth, yet not far below its Surface, that Mankind may dig for them more easily, Nature hath provided large Quantities of combustible Substances for supplying us with Light and Heat. Various Metals are also generated, which, being pure and unmixed, or mixed and compounded by human Art, are formed into innumerable Instruments and Utensils, which are both curious and useful.

By the constant Vicissitude of the Tides, when the Waters rise or fall, according to the Motions of the Moon, all Stagnation of the Ocean is prevented, and the Foulness and Corruption of its Waters are purged.

To preserve the Element of Air pure and healthful, gentle Gales and Breezes, nay the fiercest Winds, become the obedient Ministers of the Almighty.

Innumerable Grains, Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees, divided into many different Kinds, belong to the vegetable Kingdom. How beautiful are their various Forms and Colours! How refreshing and enlivening are their Perfumes! How powerful are their Influences and Virtues! How regular are the Processes, from the smallest Seed or Plant, to the most sweetly perfumed, or the most finely variegated Flower, or to the most fruitful or firmest Tree!

But whatever Wonders may be observed in the Formation and Growth of the vegetable Kinds, the Structure of Animals is still more wonderful and divine. Endued with various Degrees of Perception, by which they are sensible of their Existence, their Life is infinitely superiour to that of Vegetables. Unanimated Matter exists not for itself. To those alone who are capable of perceiving it its Existence is of Importance. But Animals live, feel, and enjoy. By the Production of inferiour Matter the Creator displays his Grandeur and Wisdom; but it is by Means of living Substances alone, which are endued with Sense and Perception, that the exuberant Goodness of the great Father of the Universe can be manifested.

How just are the Proportions of animated Bodies! How beautiful are their Forms! How curious is the Texture of those Substances of which they are compounded! How proper is the Structure and Situation of their Parts! What high Regard is shown to Ornament and Grace! What abundant Provision is made for Convenience and Use!

What pleasing Sources of Pleasure are the Senses of Animals! With what excellent Instincts are they endued by the wise and bountiful Creator! Incapable of Speech, untaught by any but Nature herself, they find out the Use of their Faculties, and attain the full Perfection of their Kind. In searching out their Food, in propagating and providing for their Young, in choosing or in preparing their Habitations, they act with a sagacious Foresight, and discover a wonderful Capacity.

How far inferiour, notwithstanding, are all the other Animals to Man, and how divine is that Reason with which he is endued! How many and how different Objects does the Mind of Man comprehend at once, or in the quickest Succession! Starting from the narrow Bounds of the Body, in a Moment it reaches to all the surrounding Objects. It runs over Plains, Mountains, Rivers, Villages, Cities, and whatever else lies within Sight. Not satisfied with such narrow Limits, but disdaining all Confinement, it imagines the most distant Scenes, and apprehends Objects beyond Objects, without End. Equally unconfined with Respect to Time, from the present Instant it looks back on innumerable Ages already past, and extends its Thoughts to an Eternity to come. An infinite Number of Objects, far and near, great and small, of all Diversities of Colours and Figures, are painted in its Imagination. The Transactions of all Nations in all the Regions of this Earth, during all past Ages, may be treasured up in its Memory.

Over all Arts and Sciences Philosophy presides, as of the highest Dignity. Various are Mens Dispositions and Abilities, and by their different Characters they discover different Degrees of Perfection; but it is by the Study and Practice of true Philosophy that the highest Dignity of human Nature is displayed. Among all the Characters of Mankind, that of the Philosopher himself is the most perfect. Distinguished from those of an inferiour Kind, by clearer and more distinct Perceptions, by more comprehensive Views both of Nature and Art, by a more ardent Love and higher Admiration of what is excellent, by a firmer Attachment to Virtue, and the general Good of the World, by a truer Regard for all inferiour Beauties compared with the supreme, consisting in Rectitude of Conduct and Dignity of Behaviour, by a greater Moderation in Prosperity, and greater Patience and Courage under the Evils of Life, the real Philosopher, though not absolutely perfect, sets the Grandeur of human Genius in the fairest Light.

But not only in this exalted Character; in those also of an inferiour Order, the Excellence of human Reason and Genius renders itself conspicuous. By Statuary we bring distant Objects to Sight, and recall past Scenes; we form Images of Men, and other Animals, which appear to breathe, feel, and live. With greater Art, the Painter represents all Kinds of solid Bodies upon a Plane. Though no Image can be felt upon the smooth Surface, we behold, with Admiration, Heights and Hollows, Mountains and Vallies, Men and Cattle, which bear a perfect Resemblance to what they are in Nature. By Musick, we so strike and agitate the invisible Substance of Air, and direct its imperceptible Motions with so divine an Art, as raises an enchanting Harmony, which composes, exalts, and ravishes the Soul. By a numerous Train of mechanical Arts, Mankind have provided for the Dignity, for the Pleasure, and for the Convenience of Life. They measure their Time accurately by Dials, Clocks, and Watches. By Pendulums, they correct and adjust the Inequalities of the Sun's Motion. By Telescopes and Microscopes, they enlarge the Objects of Sight; while, through the Machinery of Glasses, as by Magick, they descry the minute and concealed Parts of Nature; or force the most distant Objects to appear in their Presence, and to expose themselves to View. By the Help of polished Mirrors, they draw the most exact Pictures in the Twinkling of an Eye; and not only mimick the Forms, but the quickest Motions, of every Object which is exposed before the Mirrors. By Planting, Sowing, and all the various Operations in Agriculture and Gardening, by Pasturing, Fishing, and Hunting, and by all the Arts of preparing Food, Mankind at once display their Genius, and provide plentifully for the Necessities and Comfort of human Life.

There is Nothing so common that does not demonstrate the Force of human Genius. It is this which has directed us so distinctly to communicate our Thoughts to one another by articulate Sounds, and to form a Variety of Languages. Instructed by the same happy Genius, we easily convey our Thoughts to the absent, or transmit them to Posterity, by an Alphabet of twenty four Letters. By the Art of Printing, we multiply the Copies of our Thoughts without End. None of all these Things could have been brought to the Perfection in which we find them, without the most profound Sagacity and deepest Attention.

Nor is it enough for the daring Genius of Mankind to erect Monuments of their Glory every Where upon the Land; they likewise raise Trophies in the Midst of the Sea, and ride upon its proud Billows. By a curious Machinery of wooden Vessels, they float upon the Surface of the Waters, and cut their Way among the Waves. Rivers, Lakes, and Seas, cannot stop their Passage. They cross from Coast to Coast, and exchange the Commodities of different Regions. Instead of shutting them up, and preventing their mutual Commerce, as in early Times, the liquid Element is forced to promote their Commerce, and facilitate an Intercourse among the most distant Nations.

In a Word, who can enumerate all those agreeable, curious, and useful Arts, which are now so common in the World? To what lucky Chance, or happy Genius, shall we ascribe their Invention? By what profound Observation and Sagacity must they have been carried to the high Perfection at which they have at Length happily arrived? May it not be reckoned Arrogance to attribute them to human Genius alone? Shall not we rather, with the Ancients, ascribe them to the Divinity, and derive them from the secret Inspiration of the All-wise, "who is wonderful in Counsel, and excellent in working?" In Truth, these excellent Arts may justly be called divine; and while they display the Capacity of the human Mind, at the same Time declare the Perfections of the Creator. For human Art is Nothing but a Ray of the divine, is originally derived from the Father of Lights, from whom every good and perfect Gift cometh down, and is variously dispersed among the innumerable Objects of his Providence.

But whatever Display of the divine Wisdom and Energy is made by those Arts which are known among Men, there is a more illustrious Display of Wisdom in the Works of Nature. Compared with the divine, all human Art vanishes. The largest and most glorious Machines contrived and erected by human Skill may be counted as Nothing, when laid in the Balance with the magnificent System of the natural World; in which so many and such various Bodies, both great and small, have performed their different Operations during so many Ages, with such an admirable Steadiness and Regularity, as manifests an Energy, Wisdom, Beauty, and Grandeur, beyond Expression, and beyond Thought.

CADIZ, *October* 23.

WE are busy in furnishing all the Batteries with Cannon and Mortars, building new Batteries, and making all the necessary Preparations to put this Place in the best State of Defence possible. We daily expect a Number of Troops, destined to reenforce the Garrison. This Day a Battalion of Foot, of the Regiment of Lombardy, was shipped off for Buenos Ayres.

October 26. A French Frigate, freighted by our Court, set Sail this Morning for the Canaries, to which Island she carries two Thousand Muskets.

October 30. M. de Reggio, Lieutenant General of the Spanish Marine, is to set out very soon to take the Command of a Squadron at Ferrol.

PARIS, *November* 12. The great Desire which the People of this Kingdom, in general, have for Peace, makes them eager to catch at every Glimmering that may lead to the least Expectation. Besides, we have great Confidence in the Capacity and good Intentions of the Duke de Choiseul. However, our Politicians are of Opinion that the Success of the Russians will make it more difficult to bring the English to Terms; and it is said they have already ordered several Millions, which have been offered to them to keep the Peace, as they are making Ready for War, which, on the contrary,

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LONDON, *November* 24.

WE hear that on Monday next a Motion is intended to be made to bring in a Bill to define, and state, what shall hereafter be considered as a *Libel*.

A Correspondent asserts that the French and Spaniards have eighty Ships of the Line manned, and ready for sailing Orders at a Moment's Notice; and if the Duke of Choiseul's Proposal had not been overruled in the last French Council at Versailles, our Ports of Plymouth and Portsmouth would have had a joint naval Visit from the Courts of Spain and France, one Day this Week. He remarks, what a delightful State of Security have our wise Ministers brought us into, when we depend upon a negative Voice in the French Councils not to have our two capital Ports destroyed, and all our Shipping in them!

It was said to a Minister, the other Day, "My Lord, your Enemies will certainly never cease until they have forced you headlong out of *Power*;" and it was replied, "And that will certainly never be, my Lord Duke, until they have forced me headlong to the *Tower*." "I suppose your Lordship means by *Impeachment*." "Your Grace may be assured I do not mean by *Remembrance*." The Conversation is a Fact; it was before Half a Score Witnesses.

On Thursday Night, and Friday Morning last, the low Ground from Hampstead Heath to Westbourn Green was overflowed; but the Pastures lying upon the Ascent each Way, the Cattle escaped. On Saturday Morning the whole Flood came down to Bayswater, where, notwithstanding his Majesty's Indulgence in giving a new Opening through the Wall on the left Hand of the Road, the Brook (which is naturally about four Yards wide) swelled to upwards of three Hundred Feet in Breadth, with a Depth proportionable. Near two Acres of the great botanick Garden overwhelmed, and the Greenhouse filled over the Pots with Water. Four of the Houses of that Hamlet were overflowed; and the Gardener going to remove the Furniture of the lower Apartment, was in a few Minutes surrounded with Water to the Depth of several Feet, and obliged to leave every Thing to its Destruction; and hastening to his own House, found the Water raised so high that he was obliged to save his Wife and Children by taking them out at a Window, and to carry them to the Black Lion, a Quarter of a Mile off, whither Mrs. Sharply, of Bayswater, was also forced to retire, with her Family, leaving her House to the Mercy of the Waves. Dr. Hill and his Family were in London, but a large House which he had built there last Year, of eighty Feet in Front, suffered some Damage; and the Loss of the Garden may be guessed, when it is said the Plants stood in general at fourteen Inches asunder, and many of them were worth from five to ten Shillings a Root.

Mr. Edmund Burke, in his Speech, in the Robinhood Society, said, "To me he (Lord North) seems to tread close in the Footsteps of his Fellow Labourers in the ministerial Vineyard, and to crow over us with the same Reason that they triumph over the Americans. As the injured Colonists have begun to import they conclude that their Point is gained, and they cry out Victory! But what Ground have they for this Exultation? The Colonists have all along continued true to their grand original Principle. As the Ministers were not satisfied with the declaratory Act, but refused to Practise a Right which should have been decreed only speculative, as they imposed Taxes upon certain Articles of Commerce, the Colonists discontinued the Importation of these Articles. As the Ministers, in their great Wisdom, chose to repeal every new Tax but that on Tea, the Colonists chose to keep Pace with them in their Scheme of Reconciliation, and to recommence the Importation of the Articles which were again freed of Taxes, But as the Ministers thought proper, for the Sake of preserving the Right of Taxation, to continue the Duty on Tea, the Colonists, in Order to deny this Right, thought proper to continue their Associations for the non Importation of Tea. In Fact, they have invariably regulated their Conduct by that of the Ministers. As Administration rose in its Pretensions, America rose; as Administration relaxed, America relaxed. Not has, yet, any Advantage been gained over them. Though the Loss of their Trade, the Loss of their Affections and Allegiance, has been hazarded, the Quarrel is as far as ever from a Determination. They have in some Measure copied the Prudence of the wise of Prussia, one of the most politic Powers in Europe. When any foreign State lays a Tax

…as exported but ex Vi Terminum, what does he do? He …actly lays an equivalent Tax upon some Commodity out of their …ntry. The Americans could not directly take this Step, but they did …what was tantamount, they entered into solemn Agreement to import …ome of the latter Goods.

"That it appears from this Deduction, that the Ministers have no Reason …to be apprehensive upon the Termination of the Quarrel, which they …have engaged in America, or upon any Assistance they are likely to derive …from that Quarter. Before the Americans can heartily concur in any …Measure which it may be necessary for Britain to embrace at this Juncture, …their Grievances must be redressed. The same irresistible Arguments …which were applied by my Honourable Friend to Britain are equally ap…plicable to them, and to the Irish. Their Support must be purchased by …the Removal of every Cause of Discontent. This is the only Magick, the …only Charm, which can draw their Affection, which can cement and unite …the different Members of the Empire, and make it act as if inspired by one …Soul. Instead, therefore, of charging the Americans with very unwar…rantable Practices, and thus thundering them with coercive Measures, the …Minister ought unanimously to have proposed the Repeal of the Tea Act, …and to have adopted every other Scheme of Reconciliation. Thus formed …to mutual Confidence and Attachment, into one firm and compact Body, …and after beat our Enemies in the Face. He who gives any other Advice …is kindly by an honest Man, much less a wise Counsellor; and the Mi…nister who would not see and embrace this Truth is not, by his Abilities, …entitled to the Station which he occupies. For if the Bourbon Confede…racy for an Object of Terror, it is certainly no just Object of Contempt. …We, however, while we have Power to exert against it the whole undivided …Strength of our Empire, must either be a Foe or a Driveller."

Account of the Life of his Majesty's Ship Swift, on the Coast of Patagonia, …and of the Life of an Unhappy Gentleman who was on Board, to his Friend …in London.

…Left Rio Janeiro, on Saturday the 7th of March last, …with a pleasant Gale of Wind for some Days, which drove us over to …the Streights of Magellan, at one where safely, and wanted Refreshment, …but could not find Ground, finding ourselves within a few Leagues …of the Land's End, in no fewer than a Rock, where we beat …for some Time, before we were able to get the Ship off. We then …(after coming to the eastward) ran up the River. …A Mile up we struck on another Rock; and as …our utmost Efforts to get her off proved …ineffectual, this Rock lay the same Foot, her Stern being …much lighter than the former, notwithstanding they …had nothing to drink but dirty brackish Water, …so hard as to find a Shower of Rain; at …of the Cavities of the Rocks, for Want of Vessels to keep it in.

…Master and six Men sailed, …to bring the Fa…most dangerous Under…Every One, except …a Fortnight before the …to prepare for a March to Bue…would have been impos…(as we could not …of the large Rivers that are in …the Want of …without any Covering, …we have …Leagues to …hindering our Stay …although they …Thomp…up the River, …Gunnesses; but …Nothing to eat or …Country, I suppose, …were relieved from …going to drive all away from Falk…

…the Manners of the Portuguese, and …is chiefly taken up with Devo…This fine Portuguese, without …plague somewhere, which, along …in the Head of an Englishman."

…his Majesty's Cutters, …Vessel from Newfound…which a desperate Fight began, …over all, with one of her Men killed, …their loaded at Hungerford.

…in Court, for carrying the …

…Tillage given by the Dub…within these twelve …Quarters of Corn have been im…America, &c. for which we …Pounds sterling.

…Duke of Buffolk, Son of the reigning …the Royal Robert III. and Elder apparent …arrived from Petersburg.

…English Captains hired a …Pleasure. In their Way they met …Fourneau, and had almost pulled …a proper Respect; …from the most savage, and became as …among the French. His Highness, …and being accustomed in the Language as …of his Carriage, and, waving his …Hat, bowed! The Great Duke is about …October 1724, a Youth of a …promising Genius, and bids fair to make a Figure

Extracts from the BRITISH *Parliament.*

…Part of the British Empire is bound to support and …Government of the Whole. It is by no Means necessary …that every Part should contribute to the Support of the …Whole, and as may best suit with the common …Interest.

…the different Degrees of Dependency on the Mo…ther Country the same apply, with a particular Regard …to Taxes; and if a material Difference hath always …subsisted, it will confirm my Assertion that every Branch …is not affected by the TAX Laws of Great Britain in …the same Manner.

…has a Right to Tax," but this Right is not inherent …in them; I mean, the Members of Parliament are not …(strictly) the many Rulers who have each of them a na…tural Right to be the Rulers of the People of England, or even …of that Part of them who are most together as a Court of Proprietors …of Land within itself, and agree with one another what Tax …shall be paid by whom they bear Rule, or whom they represent, …in the same Manner as that Right which Nature hath placed in the People …of England, which cannot conveniently be exercised by the whole …People, is delegated to some of their Body chosen from among them…selves, for that Purpose, and empowered for a Time …to act in the Name of the Whole, and to agree in their Behalf on …what may be necessary to furnish unto the Crown for the …Support and the Necessities and Protection of the People. …Thus we say that the Crown hath a Right to lay on a Tax, …for the Use of the Crown, so, in this Case, the Crown would …not be dependent; and hence the Bill of Rights expressly asserts that …Taxes for or to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of …Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for a longer Time, or in any …other Manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal." Hence also …arises a manifest Difference between Money Bills and all other Laws. …The House of Lords cannot make any Amendment in Money Bills, as …they do in all others, but must accept or refuse …them as they are presented by the Commons. The constitutional Rea…son of which is very obvious; it is the People only that give, and therefore …the Gift must be the Act of those by whom the Givers are represented. …The Crown has no Part in it; it is given, and they that give cannot give …but on their own Behalf and of those whom they represent. Nay even …then they can give but in a proportional Manner; they cannot give …the Property of those they represent without giving their own Property at …the same Proportion; every Tax must be equally laid upon all whom …they represent, and upon every One that is a Representative.

Every Representative in Parliament is not a Representative for the whole Nation, but only for the particular Place for which he hath been elected. If any are chosen for a Plurality of Places, they can make their Election only for one of them. The Electors of Middlesex cannot choose a Representative but for Middlesex; and as the Right of sitting depends entirely upon the Election, it seems clear, by Demonstration, that no Member can represent any but those by whom he hath been elected. If not elected, he cannot represent them, and of Course not consent to any Thing in their Behalf. While the Great Britain's Representatives do not sit assembled in Parliament no … whatever can be laid, by any Power, on Great Britain's Inhabitants; it is plain, therefore, that without Representation there can be no Taxation. If Representation arises entirely from the free Election of the People it is plain that the elected are not Representatives in their own Right, but by Virtue of their Election; and it is not less so that the Electors cannot confer any Right on those whom they elect but what is inherent in themselves. The Electors of London cannot confer or give any Right to their Members to lay a Tax on Westminster, but the Election made of themselves doubtless empowers them to agree to, or differ from, any Measures they think agreeable or disagreeable to their Constituents, or the Kingdom in general. If the Representatives have no Right but what they derive from their Electors and Election, and if the Electors have no Right to elect any Representatives but for themselves, and if the Right of sitting in the House of Commons arises only from the Election of those designed to be Representatives, it is undeniable that the Power of Taxation in the House of Commons cannot extend any farther than to those who delegated them for that Purpose; and if none of these Electors in England could give a Power to those whom they elected to represent, or tax any other Part of his Majesty's Dominions except themselves, it must follow that when the Commons are met they represent no other Place or Part of his Majesty's Dominions, and cannot give away the Property but of those who have given them a Power so to do by choosing them their Representatives.

The Parliament hath the sole Right to lay on Taxes; and it is not the King and Lords that give and grant, but this is the sole Act of the Commons. The Commons have a Right to do so either from the Crown or People, or it is a Right inherent in themselves. It cannot be inherent in themselves, for they are not born Representatives, but are so by Election, and that not for Life, but only for a certain Time; neither can they derive it from the Crown, else the Liberty and Property of the Subject must be entirely in the Disposal and Possession of the Crown. But if they hold it entirely from the People they cannot hold it from any other People but those who have chosen them to be their Representatives; and it should seem they cannot extend their Power of taxing beyond the Limits of Time and Place, nor indeed for any other Purpose but that for which they have been chosen. As the Commons in Parliament cannot lay any Tax but what they must pay themselves, and falls equally upon the whole Kingdom of England, so, by a fundamental Law, they cannot lay but such a Part of the general Tax on [illegible] Part of the united Kingdom. The Principality of Wales was never taxed by Parliament until it was incorporated and represented; and, poor as it is, it pays now considerably larger than Scotland, which is so big again. When England is taxed two Millions in the Land Tax no more is paid in Scotland than forty eight Thousand Pounds, and yet to lay a higher Tax on North Britain the British Parliament cannot; it cannot without breaking the Union, that is, a fundamental Law of the Kingdom. All the Right it hath to tax Scotland arises from, and must be executed in, the Terms of the Union.

The Islands of Guernsey, &c. are not taxed by the British Parliament at all; they still have their own States, and I never heard that the British Parliament ever offered to hinder them to lay on their own Taxes, or to lay on additional Ones, where they are not represented.

Ireland is a conquered Kingdom, the greater Part of its Inhabitants Papists, who in England pay double Tax. The Romans always made a Difference between their Colonies and their Conquests; and, as reasonable, allowed greater, and indeed all common Liberties, to the former. Ireland hath been conquered twice again upon the Natives since its first Conquest, nevertheless it has hitherto had its own Legislature. If the Parliament of Great Britain claims a Right to tax them, they never yet made Use of that Right; and seeing, for Ages past, they enjoyed the Privilege of having their own Property disposed of by Representatives in a Parliament of their own, it is very natural to suppose that they think themselves entitled to those Things, and the more so, because, in the very Bill that determines their Dependency, they are not said to be dependent on the British Parliament, but yet on Crown and Parliament, but only on the Crown of Great Britain.

It seems to be a prevailing Opinion in Great Britain that the Parliament hath a Right to tax the Americans, and that unless they have so America would be independent of Great Britain.

And it seems to be a prevailing Opinion in America that to be taxed without their Consent, and where they are not and cannot be represented, would deprive them of the Rights of Englishmen; nay, in Time, with the Loss of the Constitution, would deprive them of Liberty and Property altogether.

It is easily seen that this is a very interesting Subject, the Consequences in each Case very important, though in neither so alarming and dangerous to Britain as to America. With Regard to Great Britain, if it should not prove so as is claimed, the Consequence can only be this, that then no Tax can be laid, or Revenue be raised, on the Americans, but where they are represented, and in a Manner which they think consistent with their natural Rights as Men, and with their civil and constitutional Liberties as Britons. The Dependency of America upon Great Britain will be as full and firm as ever, and they will cheerfully comply with the Requisitions of the Crown in a constitutional Manner. The Question is not whether the Americans will withdraw their Subordination, or refuse their Assistance, but whether they themselves shall give their own Property where they are legally represented, or whether the Parliament of Great Britain, which does not represent them, shall take their Property and dispose of it in the same Manner as they do theirs whom in Parliament they actually represent. The Americans do not plead for a Right to withhold, but freely and cheerfully to give. If a Hundred Thousand Pounds are to be raised the Question is not shall they be raised or no, but shall the Parliament levy so much upon the Americans, and order them to pay it, as a Gift and Grant of the Commons of Great Britain to the King? Or shall the Americans also have an Opportunity to show their Loyalty and Readiness to serve the King, by freely granting it to the King themselves? It is not to be denied the Americans apprehend that if any Power, no Matter what the Name, where they are not represented, hath a Right to lay a Tax on them at Pleasure, all their Liberty and Property is at an End, and they are upon a Level with the meanest Slaves.

England will not lose a Shilling in Point of Property; the Rights and Privileges of the good People of Britain will not be in the least affected, supposing the Claim of the Americans just, and to take Place; whereas every thing dreadful appears in View to the Americans if it should turn out otherwise. The Crown cannot lose; the Americans are as willing to comply with every constitutional Requisition as the British Parliament itself can possibly be. The Parliament cannot lose; it will still have all the Power and Authority it hitherto had, and ought to have had. And when every Branch of the Legislature, and every Member of the British Empire, has a true Regard to reciprocal Duty, Prerogative, and Privilege, the Happiness of the Whole is best likely to be secured and promoted.

The Americans most solemnly disclaim every Thought, and the very Idea, of Independency; they are sometimes afraid they are charged with a Desire of it, not because this appears to be the real Case, but to set their Arguments in an invidious Light, and to make them appear odious in the Sight of their Mother Country. This is not a Dispute about a Punctilio; the Difference in the Consequence is amazingly great. Supposing America is not taxed where not represented, and supposing Things are left upon the same Footing in which, with manifest Advantage to Britain and America, they have been ever since Britain had Colonies, neither the Trade nor Authority of Britain suffers the least Diminution; but the Mischief to the Colonies is beyond all Expression, if the contrary should take Place.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

I read, with great Pleasure, an Account of Tamerlane's *Jubilee; but what struck me most in it was his Speech that closed it. Nothing can well merit greater Attention. It was a Picture of his noble Soul, of his excellent Qualities; which may appear more amply exemplified in the Sketch of his Character, which I here send you, if you think it worthy of a Place in your valuable Collection.*

TAMERLANE was remarkable for his sincere Piety, great Veneration for Religion, strict Justice, and unbounded Liberality. As to his Birth, his ninth Grandfather was Tumena Khan, of the Race of Bozunjet Khan, Chief of a Branch of the Tribe of Kayat, descended from Turk, the Son of Japhet. Jenghiz Khan was descended from the same Tribe. Tamerlane's Grandfather and Father having abdicated their Kingdom, he may be said to have been the Founder of his own Power, and to have brought the Crown into this august Family, he being the first Emperour of it.

At the Age of twenty five he started the high Pretence, with [illegible] Courage, and Ambition inspired by all the Virtues [illegible] to pursue the great Talents with which he had been favoured from Nature, he spent nine Years in almost Conquests, which [illegible] great Genius appeared in Councils and Affairs, while his Intrepidity and Valour, whether in personal Combats or pitched Battles, drew upon him the Admiration of every Body.

He made himself Master of the three Empires of Jagatay Khan, Turki Khan, and Holaku Khan; so that his Power, Riches, and Magnificence, were greater than we read of other Monarchs, or even that can well be imagined. But the chief Proof of his Power was, whatever Kingdom he made War upon he soon conquered it, and gave the Government to some of his Children and Officers; not acting like ancient Conquerours, who were contented with those Tokens of Submission which vanquished Princes might make by the Payment of a Tribute. One Thing further remarkable in this Monarch's Conduct was, that although he observed the wholesome Maxim of holding Diets yet he never fondly confided in them, but constantly did what his own Genius inspired him with. He could not be shaken in his Resolutions, and had the Policy to be present at the Execution of his most important Enterprises, whether they concerned the State or Religion; but in Peace, and War, he would put forward every Thing himself.

There remain infinite Monumenss of his Grandeur in the Cities, Towns, Castles, and Walls, which he built; in Rivers and Canals, which he dug; as well as Bridges, Gardens, Palaces, Hospitals, Mosques, and Monasteries, which he erected in divers Parts of Asia, in so great a Number that a King might be accounted very powerful and magnificent who should have employed thirty six Years only in building the great Edifices which he caused to be founded. Are not all the Caravanseras in the great Roads of Asia, for the Accommodation of Travellers, the magnificent Monasteries and Hospitals, from which the poor, the sick, and Passengers, reap so great Advantage, by the Alms distributed there, the good Works of this pious Emperour?

As to his Person, he was very corpulent, tall, and exceeding fat, but very well shaped. He had a large Forehead, and big Head. His Countenance was good; and his Complexion fair, very ruddy, and not at all swarthy. He wore a large Beard; was very strong, and well limbed; had broad Shoulders, thick Fingers, and long Legs. His Constitution was perfectly hale; but he was maimed in one Hand, and lame of the right Side. His Eyes appeared full of Fire, but were not very bulk. His Voice was loud, and piercing. He feared Nothing; and, although near fourscore Years of Age, his Understanding was sound and perfect, his Body vigorous and robust, his Mind constant, and unshaken like a Rock.

He did not like Raillery, and could not bear a Lie. There was no joking or fooling before him; for he loved the naked Truth, even although it was to his own Disadvantage. He was neither grieved if he miscarried in any Attempt, nor appeared overjoyed on any good Success. The Device of his Seal was, *I am sincere and plain.* He never admitted of any lewd Discourse in his Presence, nor ever talked of slaying, plundering, Ravages, making Slaves, or the like Violences; yet was bold, courageous, feared, and respected. He had a clear and subtile Understanding, was surprisingly sure in his Conjectures, vigilant and active where requisite, and unshaken in his Resolutions. He could see into the most hidden Intrigues, and discover the most subtle Artifices, could distinguish the Truth from Sophistry, and by the Strength of his Reason saw Things in their Causes, as others see Objects present to their Eyes.

He took great Delight in reading History, or hearing it related. He was so well versed in the State of Countries, Provinces, and Cities, that the Natives were astonished to find him as knowing as themselves; and, when he arrived at any City, would ask those who came first to wait on him what News of such and such Persons. What was it that happened to such a One, at such a Time, and in such an Affair? How did such an Undertaking succeed? What End did such Persons make of the Difference that was between them? And would often tell them of the Disputes and Conversations they had with others. This made them think he had been among them in Disguise, and some affirmed they had seen him; but this Intelligence he gained by Spies and Correspondents, which he had in all Places. His Stratagems, Inventions, and their Effects, looked like Enchantment. His Conjectures came surprisingly to pass. Among the rest, when he arrived before Siwas, which had a very strong Garrison, he said to his Men, mark what I tell you, we shall have this Place in eighteen Days; which actually happened. "It is most certain (says Arabshah, an Historian who wrote to his Discredit) that this Limper was either directed by Heaven, or doomed to eternal Torments, by the ill Use which he should make of temporal Felicities."

He was a great Dissembler, and studied Ways to deceive every Body. He would pretend that the Things which above all others he hated, or desired to avoid, were most agreeable to him; and feigned not to like those which he was passionately fond of. He would assemble his Officers, to consult which Way they should march next, and when they had come to a Resolution would issue Orders accordingly, and at the same Time assign the Reasons for taking such a Route; but, as soon as every Thing was ready, and the Army began to move forward, he on a sudden countermanded his Orders, and obliged them to march a quite contrary Course. He was so artful that when an Enemy advanced to meet him he would often, as in Syria, spread a Report that his Soldiers were fatigued and dispirited. He would even retreat, under Pretence that his Troops wanted Provisions or Forage. All this was done in Order to animate the Enemy, and make them keep their Post, that he might the more easily surround them with his Forces.

When he resolved on any Siege, or other Enterprise, though ever so difficult and hazardous, he was not to be diverted from his Purpose, and it was dangerous for any Body to advise him to desist. Mohammed Kawjin, the greatest of all his Favourites, having undertaken, at the Solicitation of the chief Commanders, to give over the Siege of a Castle in India, built on a very high Rock, Tamerlane stripped him of all his Wealth, and turned him adrift.

This Prince, when he undertook any Thing, never ceased labouring, both with his Hands and Head, to bring it about. One Time, that he besieged a Castle, he contracted a Fever by too much Fatigue; yet, not being able to rest without seeing how Things went on, he ordered himself to be carried to the Door of his Tent, which stood on an Eminence, from whence he beheld the Attack. He was supported under the Arms, by two Persons; but, being very weak, soon ordered them to lay him gently on the Ground, which they did. Then, sending one of them away, said to the other, named Mahmud of Marazm, "Consider my Fellow-slaves, "and how destitute I am of Strength. I have neither a Hand to do any "Thing, nor a Foot to walk. If I should be attacked, I cannot defend "myself. Should I be abandoned, in the Condition I am in, I should re"main as in a Trap, without being able to help myself, or "avoid the Evils that must befal me; yet, see, the Almighty has subjected "Nations to my Obedience, gives me Entrance into the most inaccessible "Places, fills the Earth with the Terrour of my Name, and makes Kings "and Princes fall down before me. Can such Works come from any but "God? What am I but a poor miserable Wretch, without either Power "or Application equal to such great Exploits?" At these Words the "Tears fell from his Eyes, neither could Mahmud refrain from weeping.

Tamerlane left behind fifty three Descendents; thirty six Males, and seventeen Females.

CHARLESTOWN, *January* 7.

ON Tuesday the 25th of last Month, about Half an Hour past one in the Afternoon, a dreadful Fire broke out in some wooden Buildings on the Wharf next the Exchange, which continued with great Violence until near four o' Clock, when, by the repeated Exertions and Alertness of the Firemasters, and other Inhabitants, assisted by a Number of Men under an Officer from his Majesty's Ship Fowey, it was happily got under, after having consumed all the Buildings from where it began, to the last Range on Colonel Beale's Wharf. The Damage sustained is said to be about seven Thousand Pounds Sterling. When the Fire first appeared the Wind was to the eastward of north, but in a little Time it very providentially shifted about four Points to the westward, whereby the Town was saved; yet the Intenseness and Violence of the Heat was such as to set on Fire the Cornice of the Exchange, and some Houses on the Bay, more than once.

BOSTON, *January* 24.

ON Friday Evening last an Assembly was first opened, at Concert Hall, for the Winter Season. It is said a large Number of the principle Gentlemen of the Town, who have been of very different Sentiments in the late Party Disputes, are Subscribers; and that the Assembly was projected in order to restore Peace, Harmony, and the Blessings of social Life.

We hear from Swanzey that about a Fortnight ago there was a small Shock of an Earthquake felt in that Neighbourhood.

A Correspondent has sent us the following. "An odd and fatal Accident lately happened to a Gentleman, who has a considerable Post in the [illegible]. This Gentleman had the Misfortune to fall deeply in Love with another Man's Wife. She was adverse to his Importunities for a long While; at Length, tired of them, she informs the Husband. He advises her to make an Appointment with the Gentleman. The Advice. The Wife to put out of the Way. The Husband, equipped in the Wife's Cap, &c.

of the Time remarked every to God. The Gentleman [illegible] at the Window, and being unable to Way into the Room where the Corpse and Mourners. He undresses for Bed, whom, behold, [illegible] as he was going to, Madam, with the Cap on, [illegible] a while, when three or four sturdy Rogues burst out from a [illegible] Closet, seized my Gentleman, who met with an irreparable [illegible], and is now under the Care of Board Surgeons."

NEW YORK, *January* 31.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York.

A Message from his Excellency the Governour, by his Secretary [illegible] Fey; which, being read, is in the Words following, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

SEEING, by the Proceedings of your House, [illegible] was voted for my Salary as Governour of the Province, [illegible] quaint you that his Majesty has appointed me a Salary out of the Treasury, in Consequence of which I am now [illegible] to receive it from [illegible] Assembly, therefore I desire that the Act [illegible] relates to [illegible] may be omitted.

FORT GEORGE, *January* 28, 1771. DUNMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* [illegible]

BY the London Chronicle, [illegible] a Difference has arisen between [illegible] charging the former with the [illegible] proceedings at a Meeting of the [illegible] Tuesday when the Ramsay [illegible] his Excellency [illegible] every Occasion, to [illegible] Power [illegible] Power [illegible] for the Imposition of which you [illegible] "If Parliament [illegible] you [illegible] Office of distributing and exporting."

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 21.

[MARRIAGES] JOHN TAYLOE CORBIN, Esquire, one of the Representatives for KING and QUEEN, to Miss MOLLY WALLER, of this City.

To Messrs. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE is Nothing upon which I can congratulate the polemick World with so much Propriety as the Retirements to which Disputants have lately acceded. The Violence of their Contests was wont to resemble the Fervency of Combats among barbarous Warriours. Politeness hath at length, however, softened both Kinds of Hostility. The Pen hath its Restrictions, as well as the Sword. Circumstances may, nevertheless, render even [illegible] Attack or Defence to a Person who is equally unskilled in the Laws of Arms or the Science of Schools. When his Flock is molested by a Lion or a Bear, the Shepherd may seize the Foe by the Beard. When a Giant advances with the Gesture of Defiance, a Stripling may use a Sling and a Stone. His Limbs being unscathed by the Pressure of Armour, he may be allowed to double the Helmet and the Mail. Thus circumstanced, I have presumed to step forth against a doughty Champion, who, by the Terrour of his Sword, the Weight of his Spear, and the Splendour of his Shield, seems to have dismayed the Army he defies.

That Philo-Dickie is the Giant I mean no One can be at a Loss to discover. "A Drawcansir to the Clergy, he thus proclaims the Cause he supports: "Our Establishment and our Properties." Not doubting that the Weapons [illegible] subversive of these, he declares them as effectually overturned by a late Change in the Law. Ye Burgesses, you Council of Virginia [illegible], now extinct, are ye become! By delaying, for a Month, the [illegible] Tobacco, ye have rendered ineffectual the pure Doctrines of [illegible], and pillaged the Clergy, who subsist on the same. Every [illegible] every Christian, and every Clergyman, is indebted to Philo-Dickie for his disinterested Affection upon this Occasion; the Effusions of which he thus elegantly and modestly expresses: "I impatiently "wished to see it [illegible] the Acts of Assembly [illegible] for some Time, and lately "especially came into a Copy of it; and, by what appears to me, I think it no "less favourable to your Royal Interest, and but little less injurious to our "Properties, than the Tyranny acts themselves." Happy Phil! if your evil Luck [illegible] casually led you to cast about it, I fear no One besides yourself [illegible] Penetration enough to have unriddled the long feared Charm: [illegible] Dependant a Difference [illegible] what appears to me, you have made from this diabolical Act, and which Nothing but your Modesty could have hindered you from enlarging upon, with all those Graces of Composition with which your Writing abounds; and that is, that the Government of this Country is entirely absolute. Deluded *Virginians!* boast no more of Freedom as the Birthright of Mankind, and the Inheritance of your Country. Unwittingly do ye foster in your Bosom a Serpent, which has given to your Liberties the deadliest Wound. In your Assembly is a Legislator who can prevent all your Burgesses from *chusing the Clergy*; or, in other Words, can do with them just as he pleases. Your Supposition, dread Sir, supports this Discovery, which, as it required no Conjurer to draw it out of Darkness, will free me, I trust, both from the Charge of *Divination* and the Censure of that Maxim, "The Children of this World are wiser in their Generation than the Children of Light."

How you, Sir, will free yourself from either I know not; for by what other Means than *Divination* could you imagine it would ever rain throughout the Colony for above three Months together? Could you not, by the same Means, foresee in October the Price of Tobacco in the following July? Your Presentiment of Rain, I fear, will make it appear that "the Stars, in their Courses, fight against" the Clergy; and, therefore, that the *Legislator* is maintaining the Cause of Heaven. If so, his Act may be more favourable than you have conjectured; for will not three Months successive Rain in the Summer effectually destroy all the Product of the Country, and enable the Clergy to demand what Compensation they please? As to the Commissary, the Charge brought against *him* is grievous indeed! You have proved him a very Judas to that Religion he is bound to protect. If Crimes be proportioned to the Dignity of Offenders, Nothing can equal the Deepness of his Guilt. His Negative, you assure us, is equivalent to the Governour's; who, by Implication, you affirm, was a good natured Fool, unaware of the Snare into which he had run. To the Commissary you advise *Let the Clergy be convened.* The Commissary may cite them, as *Glendower* could

—— Spirits from the vasty Deep.
Why, so can I, or so can any Man;
But, will they come when he doth call for them?

In my humble Opinion, the Evils you apprehend can only be remedied by that Sagacity which hath discovered in the Emendations of the Act, respecting the Salaries of the Clergy, that they *amount to a total Subversion of the Establishment*, and are but *little less injurious to their Properties*; and that *Divination* which can foresee such Deluges of Rain, when there is not perceptible in the whole Horizon a Cloud so big as the Hand of a Man.

Advertisements.

FAUQUIER, *February* 8, 1771.

AS the late Bill for regulating the Militia did not pass into a Law, I have taken this Method to notify to the County Lieutenants within the Frontier District that I shall attend their GENERAL MUSTERS agreeable to my former Appointments, viz.

FREDERICK, on the	15	MARCH.
HAMPSHIRE,	19	
AUGUSTA,	24	
ALBEMARLE,	27	
BUCKINGHAM,	30	
AMHERST, on the	3	APRIL.
BEDFORD,	7	
BOTETOURT,	11	
PITTSYLVANIA,	15	
HALIFAX,	18	
CHARLOTTE,	21	
MECKLENBURG,	25	
LUNENBURG,	28	

But should any of these Days happen upon a *Sunday*, then on the *Monday* following. I flatter myself the Lieutenants respectively will have their Militia in good Order, and accoutred as the Law directs; and should I be prevented from attending any of the Musters by high Waters, or other Accidents, I hope they will be kind enough to lodge their Returns with Mr. *Purdie*, in the *April* General Court, which will greatly oblige their obedient humble Servant, THOMAS BULLITT.

CHARLES CITY Prison, *February* 20, 1771.

THIS is to give Notice that I will certainly take the Advantage of the Act of Assembly, and swear out of Prison, on the next *Charles City* Court Days being the 6th of *March*

WILLIAM COLE.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are separated at so great a Distance from each other that I am obliged to take [illegible] to notify to you that I no longer consider the Articles entered into relative to improving the *Hot Springs*, in *Augusta* County, as binding upon me. Give me Leave to say, when the Articles were executed, I expected you would immediately proceed, as well to build the Houses upon my Lands adjoining to the Springs, as to advance all the Monies mentioning the same. Your failing so to do are my Reasons for making the Measures I now do. Any Money either of you have advanced will be repaid at the next General Court, by Mr. *Scott*, Merchant in *Richmond*. I am, Gentlemen,

FAUQUIER, } Your most obedient humble Servant,
Feb. 8, 1771. } THOMAS BULLITT.

SURRY, *February* 14, 1771.

THE Commanding Officers of the Southern Districts are requested to appoint the GENERAL MUSTERS upon the following Days, when they will be waited upon by

Their most obedient Servant,
COLIN CAMPBELL, Adjutant.

SURRY,	*Friday*	14	MARCH.
PRINCE GEORGE,	*Monday*	18	
CHESTERFIELD,	*Tuesday*	19	
CUMBERLAND,	*Wednesday*	20	
PRINCE EDWARD,	*Friday*	22	
AMELIA,	*Tuesday*	26	
BRUNSWICK,	[illegible]	29	
DINWIDDIE,	[illegible]	1	APRIL.
[illegible],	*Friday*	5	
SOUTHAMPTON,	*Monday*	8	
ISLE of WIGHT,	*Wednesday*	10	
NANSEMOND,	*Monday*	15	
NORFOLK County,	*Monday*	22	
—— Town,	*Wednesday*	24	
PRINCESS ANNE,	*Friday*	26	

WANTED,

Four Negro Fellows.

Ready Money will be given. Inquire of Captain *William Fleet*, in *King* and *Queen* County.

YORK, *February* 15, 1771.

LANDED from on Board the *Friendship*, Captain *Lilly*, a BOX marked MP in a Piece, No. 1, which contains five Yards of superfine Broadcloth, and Trimmings; two Pieces of *Irish* Linen, one Pair of Blankets, and several small Paper Parcels, some of which contain Spices, &c. As I imagine they were landed through a Mistake, the Owner may have them, on paying Charges, by applying to SEYMOUR POWELL.

IMPORTED *in the* Chatham *Frigat, and to be* SOLD *at the Subscriber's Shop in* Blandford,

A VARIETY of DRUGS and MEDICINES; also Crucibles, Blue pots, some very large, Gallipots, Vials, Sugar Candy, Figs, Balsam of Honey, *Squire's* Elixir, *Turlington's* Balsam, *Jesuit's* Drops, *Anderson's* Pills, *Bateman's* Drops, *British* Oil, *Hungary* Water, *James's* Powders, *Lockyer's* Pills, Court Plaister, Sago, Salop, Vermicelli, Verdigrise, Tooth Brushes, Wash Balls, Syringes, Lint, Tow, Goldhead, Nipple Glasses, &c. &c. WILLIAM STARK.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on the third* Thursday *in* March, *at* King William *Courthouse, being Court Day,*

ELEVEN Hundred and twenty five Acres of exceeding fine well timbered LAND, [illegible] Ferry, on the Road from the Courthouse to *York Point*, being the Land whereon Colonel *Bernard Moore* formerly lived. In the last Advertisement of this Land it was, by Mistake, said to be subject to Mrs. *Moore*'s Dower; but Mrs. *Moore* has already been satisfied for her Dower, by the late Speaker's Administrators, so that the Subscribers can now undertake to convey the Land discharged from all Encumbrances. At the same Time and Place will be sold several SLAVES, which could not be carried to the Sale at *Richmond*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with Security, to

CARTER BRAXTON,
GEORGE WEBB,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JACK POWER,
} Trustees.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on the second* Wednesday *in* March, *being the Day before* Caroline *Court, at Colonel* Bernard Moore's *Plantation in* Caroline,

THE Stocks of CATTLE, HOGS, CORN, and FODDER. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with Security, to Colonel *Moore*'s Trustees. Mr. *Samuel Redd* will attend the Sale, in Behalf of the Trustees.

Also, on the second *Thursday* in *March*, being *Caroline* Court Day, at *Carolina* Courthouse, will be sold, to the highest Bidder, three Hundred and seventy Acres of well timbered LAND, with a good Dwellinghouse, and all convenient Outhouses, a good Garden, and an Orchard. Those inclinable to purchase the Land may be shown the same by Mr. *Samuel Redd*, who lives in the Neighbourhood of it. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to

CARTER BRAXTON,
GEORGE WEBB,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JACK POWER,
} Trustees.

To be SOLD *at* SMITHFIELD, *on* Monday *the 4th of* March, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day,*

ALL the personal Estate of *Charles Driver*, deceased, consisting of two Sloops, one of them on the Stocks, which, when finished, will carry two Thousand Bushels of Corn; the other is well found, and will carry two Thousand five Hundred Bushels of Corn. Also a large Quantity of Pease, Corn, Salt, Rum, Sugar, and Molosses; Stocks of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Horses; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles too tedious to mention. Bond, with good Security, will be required for all Sums above twenty Shillings; and Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *October* next.

ANNE DRIVER, } Administrators.
JOHN DRIVER, }

N. B. All those who are indebted to the above Estate are required to make speedy Payments, and those who have any Demands against it to make them known on the Day of Sale.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 21, 1771.

RUN away from *Williamsburg*, on the 15th of *December* last, a Negro Man named PETER, about thirty Years old, five Feet four or five Inches high, of a yellowish Complexion, is an artful smooth talkative Fellow, can read and write, and may probably have a forged Pass. He has been seen at the Plantation of the late Commissary *Robinson*, in *King* and *Queen* County, where he has several Relations. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and will deliver him either to Mr. *David Lennox* in *New Kent* County, or to me in *Williamsburg*, shall have a Reward of FIVE POUNDS. Masters of Vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned from carrying the said slave out of the Country. He is outlawed. JOHN LEWIS.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a fresh coloured roan HORSE about four Feet seven Inches high, appears to be about thirteen or fourteen Years old, has a Switch Tail, Half his Mane cut off, in a Kind of a Roach, and the other Half a long Rob, some Saddle Spots, appears to be both [illegible], and branded on the near Buttock [illegible]. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds.

HENRY CLARK.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a small bay MARE about four Feet three Inches high, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock [illegible]. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Anthony Hay, *deceased, will be* SOLD, *on* TUESDAY *the 7th of* MAY, *before the* Raleigh *Door, in* Williamsburg,

NINETEEN NEGROES belonging to his Estate, [illegible] a very good Cabinet Maker, a good Coachman and Carter, three House Waiting Boys, good Cooks, Washers, &c.——Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security.

WILLIAM TREBELL, } Executors.
ROBERT NICOLSON, }

N. B. All Persons who have Demands against Mr. *Hay*'s Estate are requested to make them speedily known, that Provision may be made for discharging them; and those indebted thereto are desired to make Immediate Payment. It is hoped none of the Creditors will put the Estate to any unnecessary Charge, by Suits, when we assure them the best Means will be used to pay the Debts with all Speed, and when it is considered that Mr. *Hay* has left a large Family, whose tender Years entitle them to some Indulgence.

PETERSBURG, *January* 29, 1771.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* soon, I earnestly request all Persons indebted to me to come immediately and settle their Accounts, by paying them off, or giving Bond. Such Accounts as are not settled before I go will be proved, and left in the Hands of Mr. *Richard Taylor* (whom I have appointed my Attorney) with Directions to bring Suits on the same, without Distinction. I have a complete Assortment of MEDICINES, UTENSILS for an Apothecary's Shop, and a Set of CHIRURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, which will be sold on very reasonable Terms. JAMES REID.

YORK Town, *February* 11, 1771.

THOSE indebted to the Store kept by *Smith* and *Jameson* are desired to take Notice that the Partnership expires the first Day of *April* next, and that no Indulgence can be given after that Time. LAWRENCE SMITH.

THE Subscriber, living in *Brunswick*, near *Hicks*'s Ford, having Half a Dozen Pair of SAWERS, would be glad to undertake, from the Stump, or otherwise, any considerable Job of sawing, within sixty or seventy Miles of Home, upon reasonable Terms. Any Person in Want may have a Pair, or the Whole of them, by applying to BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

AS I intend to decline Trade entirely, I will sell my Stores, &c. at *West Point*, or rent them for a Term of Years. They are as well situated for the *West India* Trade as any Place in the Colony, and there are all other conveniences Outhouses upon the Lots. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, in *King William*. JOHN G. FRAZER.

N. B. The Storehouse, Granary, and Stable, are entire new.

WEST POINT, *February* 16, 1771.

ANY Gentlemen that want to go Passengers to *London* may have a good Opportunity of either in the Ship *Middleton*, at *West Point*, a very fine large commodious Vessel, and will be ready to sail in *March*. Any Gentleman or Lady, this may suit, is desired to agree for their Passage by the last of this Instant.

HENRY CLARK, Commander.

ESSEX, *February* 25, 1771.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *Robert Sp. Coleman*, deceased, are desired to make them known to me immediately, that I may know what is out of his Debts remain unpaid. ANDREW CRAWFORD, Executor.

To be SOLD *at publick Sale, on* Thursday *the 28th Instant*,

THE Ship NEPTUNE, as she now lies at *Norfolk*, with her Tackle and Appurtenances; an Inventory of which may be seen from the Subscriber. She is about four Hundred Hogsheads burthen, well found and most of her Sails new. One Half of the Purchase Money to be paid on or before the 10th of *June* next, and the other Half on or before the 25th of *October* next, the Purchaser giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation well known by the Name of *Pond Neck*, in *New Kent* County, four Miles below the *Brickhouse Point*, beautifully situated upon *York* River, commanding a large and extensive Prospect of the River and adjacent Country. The Land is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, is well timbered, and has a fine Spring [illegible] with a good Fence, containing three Hundred Acres, [illegible] Hundred Head of Cattle, without fencing, in [illegible] Buildings on the Premises, a very good Garden, [illegible] and young Orchards, a good Tide Mill on a Creek near the House, [illegible] good Order for Grinding [illegible] Rock. Whoever inclines to purchase may view the Premises, and may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, at the Premises.

JOHN [illegible] POWNALL.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Sheriff of *Albemarle* County, greeting: We command you that you summon *Anne Manley* to appear before our Justices of our General Court, in Chancery, at the Capitol, in *Williamsburg*, on the first Day of the next Court, to answer a Bill in Chancery exhibited against her by *Samuel Gay*; and this she shall in no Wise omit, under the Penalty of one Hundred Pounds; and have then there this Writ. Witness *William Nelson*, Esquire, President of our Council, at *Williamsburg*, the 8th Day of *November*, in the eleventh Year of our Reign.

BEN. WALLER.

NORFOLK, *January* 1, 1771.

STOLEN from the Ship *Morris Williams*, *Long* Master, lying at *Portsmouth*, on the Night of the 24th Instant, a *Philadelphia* built YAWL, and three Oars. She has a red Streak, and a blue Streak, on each Side, with yellow Mouldings, and has left her lower Rudder Iron. Whoever will bring the said Yawl to the Subscriber shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and on Conviction of the Thief a farther Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

1M LEGLIS & LONG.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the *Raleigh* Tavern Door, on the Evening of the 18th of *December* last, a bright bay HORSE, somewhat above fourteen Hands high, a slender Mane, with a thin hanging Mane, his Tail cut, but not trimmed, and is thin also; he has a few scattered white Hairs in his Forehead and down his Nose, and a remarkable Wart on the hindmost Part of his near Buttock, but has no Brand. He trots hard, paces slow, and canters and gallops well. He had on a Hogskin Saddle, and a double reined Bridle. Whoever brings the said Horse to *Mess. Purdie* and *Dixon* shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, if strayed; if stolen, FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

POETS CORNER.

ODE TO THE ATHEIST.

EXPATIATE long in nice Debate,
On Chance, Neceſſity, and Fate,
With learn'd Lucretius ſtray
In Epicurus' magick Grove,
Where the ſelf-motion'd Atoms rove,
In many myſtick Play.

Some vain Hypotheſis admit,
The ſpecious Cobweb Work of Wit,
And daringly deny
What every Object round avows,
What every Act of Reaſon ſhows,
An all-wiſe Deity.

The cleareſt Evidence conteſt,
Divinely ſtamp'd on every Breaſt,
Since Time was taught to roll,
In Error's gloomy Coverts ſtray,
From Truth's indiſputable Ray
Remote as Pole from Pole.

So thus the moping Bird of Night
Her feeble Eyes againſt the Light,
That glads the cheerful Day,
And when prevailing Darkneſs reigns,
Through Groves obſcene, or dreary Plains,
She wings her dubious Way.

Conſult the blue Expanſe on high,
The Bluſh that paints the Morning Sky,
The Cloud that nimbly rides,
The Orbs that mark with Luſtre bright
The ſpangled Mantle of the Night,
Who there ſuperior reſides?

Queſtion the gaudy Flowers around,
That ſcent the Air, or paint the Ground,
What Influence they obey,
Whoſe Hand imparts the various Dies,
At whoſe Command they bud and riſe,
At whoſe Command decay?

Say ye on Down, or Mountain ſteep,
That ſtately tread, or lowly creep,
And ye aerial Throng,
That cheer the Woodland Scene and Fields
With vocal Strains, whoſe Bounty yields,
Or Subſiſtence or Song?

Who, in the Ocean's waſte Domain,
The Tenants of the watery Plain
With liberal Hand ſupplies?
The Floods in icy Fetters binds,
Smooths the rough Surge, and lulls the Winds,
Or bids the Tempeſt riſe?

Nature in every myſtick Scene
Declares a ſkilful Author's Reign;
Above the Morning's Wings,
Beyond the Seas remoteſt Tides,
Beneath the dauntleſs Earth reſides
The almighty King of Kings.

RICHMOND, *February* 6, 1771.

I INTEND to leave this Place by the firſt of [illegible] where I ſhall open a Shop [illegible] Capitol, to clean and repair CLOCKS and [illegible] and ſell all Sorts of GOLD and SILVER [illegible] Rates. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ [illegible] Work being done well, and expeditiouſly.

JAMES GALT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 6, 1771.

FOUND a few Days ago, at Colonel *Burwell's* Ferry, on *James* River, a GOLD WATCH with a [illegible] ſeems to have lain there a conſiderable Time, as the [illegible] is quite rotten. The Owner deſcribing the Watch, and proving [illegible] may have it again by giving a Reward to the Finder, and [illegible] the Charge of this Advertiſement. Inquire at the Poſt Office, or

ROBERT NICOLSON.

PRINCE GEORGE, *February* 2, 1771.

FOUND by the Subſcriber, on the 28th of [illegible] inſt. in a Fodder Stack, in this County, belonging to Major [illegible] Charles City, ten Cakes of TOBACCO, each containing, in the Leaf of the [illegible], between one Hundred and one Hundred and twenty odd Pounds; alſo a Parcel, or looſe Bulk, containing about five Hundred Pounds. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying the Fee for the Law Charges, may have it by applying to

THOMAS CLIFTON.

For SALE,

A LOT of LAND, in *Suffolk* Town, oppoſite the Courthouſe, with a good Dwelling-houſe, Storehouſe, and all convenient Outhouſes [illegible] for a Merchant, in good Repair, and at preſent occupied by Mr. [illegible] Flemyng. Alſo a Lot of LAND near the River, with about three Acres of Marſh, through which a Creek is cut to the River, and a Cauſeway on the Side of the Creek, with a good Wharf to the beſt Water; a Brick Kettle on the ſaid Lot, for very conveniently, and a Tar Houſe that will contain two Thouſand Barrels of naval Stores. For Terms inquire of

NATHANIEL FLEMYNG.

N. B. I intend to leave the Colony in the Spring.

IT is hoped, and expected, that all thoſe who ſtill continue in Arrear to the late Governour's Eſtate will ſettle their Accounts with the Treaſurer ſome Time in the ſucceeding *April* General Court at fartheſt, that the Gentlemen appointed to manage his Lordſhip's Affairs in this Country may be enabled to cloſe their Accounts, and remit whatever Balance remains to his Lordſhip's Executor.

Twenty five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cumberland* County, *Virginia*, the [illegible] inſt. a *Virginia* born Negro Man Slave named WILL, [illegible] thirty five Years old, and well made; his Face is often [illegible]. He was from with a forged Paſs, ſigned by *Charles Clark*, [illegible] on *Roanoke* River, near *Jefferſon's* Ferry, and paſſed for [illegible] by the Name of *Auſtin Cuſins*. He endeavoured to get another Paſs, to go into *Carolina*; which if he did it is probable he may have changed his Name, as he is an artful Fellow. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above Reward; or if [illegible] in any Jail, and advertiſed in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, TEN POUNDS Reward. As he is outlawed, I will give TEN POUNDS for his Head, or for a proper Certificate to entitle me to be allowed for [illegible] by the Country.

FEBRUARY 1, 1771. ANTHONY MARTIN.

N. B. GEORGE KELLY, an *Iriſhman*, about ſix Feet high, ſtout made, who talks big and loud, and is of a mean Character, had ſome Dealings with the above Slave before he ran away, and I have Reaſon to think harboured him ſome Time after. The ſaid *Kelly*, with his Wife and one Child, run away in *Auguſt*, and croſſed *Roanoke* River, at *Jefferſon's* Ferry. It is probable the Slave had ſome Place appointed to meet him in *Carolina*; and if they are together, I have no Doubt will endeavour to make him paſs for a Freeman.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 22d [illegible] of December, a Mulatto Man Slave named WILL, about five Feet [illegible] Inches high, [illegible] Years of Age, and a little yellow well made Fellow. He has broke open my Store, and taken many Things away, Shoes, Breeches, Linen, Hats, and Cloaths. I expect he will endeavour to paſs as a Freeman, in Order to make his Eſcape by Water. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Slave to me, if taken into Miles from Home, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS Reward, if farther or nearer, in Proportion to the Diſtance; and, as he is outlawed, I will give TEN POUNDS Reward for his Head, if ſeparated from his Body. He has been much whipped for the Crime he committed, and expects to be hanged if taken, therefore he muſt be well ſecured.

HENRY BATTE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January*, an indented Servant Man named WILLIAM READ. He is a well ſet Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, and ſpeaks the Weſt Country Dialect pretty broad; had on, and took with him, a dark colloured Duffil ſhort Frock Coat, a Pair of blue Plaiſt Breeches with a ſpotted Cotton Waiſtband, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, Check Shirt, and Ruſſia made Shoes. He is a Farmer, and underſtands Something of making and laying Bricks. Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to me at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* County, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf JOHN WEST.

CABIN POINT, *February* 1, 1771.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* ſoon.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

NORFOLK, *January* 25, 1771.

A SMALL CARGO OF

LISBON SALT

TO BE SOLD BY

4 INGLIS & LONG.

Wanted on CHARTER, *to load Tar and Turpentine in* NORTH CAROLINA,

A VESSEL of about fifteen Hundred Barrels Burthen. For Terms apply to *James Marſden* in *Norfolk*, or the Subſcribers at *Richmond*; who have for Sale a Quantity of good SEINE TWINE.

Tf STORRS & ELLIS.

To be SOLD *at the Plantation where Mr.* Robert Alcock *lives, in the County of* Culpeper, *on the laſt Day of* February,

TWELVE Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in the Fork of *Rappidan* and *Robinſon's* River, in the ſaid County. Credit will be given until the 25th of *October* following, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to the Executors of the Honourable *Philip Grymes*, Eſquire, and a Diſcount allowed, at the Rate of five per Cent. per Annum, for prompt Payment. The Land will be ſold in Parcels, and Mr. *Alcock* has Directions to ſhow it to any Perſon who is deſirous of ſeeing it before the Day of Sale.

CHARLES GRYMES.

13 BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *for any Port in* Britain, *or to any Port to the Eaſtward*,

THE new Ship MORANT BAY, *James Craig* Maſter, which will be ready to take in her Load by the firſt of *February* next. Any Perſon inclinable to charter may know the Terms by applying to ſaid Maſter, or of the Subſcribers. She has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers.

Tf LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Peterſburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS.

Tf DAVID PATTESON.

A CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, &c. *to be* SOLD *at the* POST OFFICE *in* Williamſburg.

ANSON'S Voyages.
Aſtruc on Venereal Diſeaſes.
Armſtrong on the Diſeaſes of Children.
Adventures of Robinſon Cruſoe.
Alleine's Alarm to Unconverted Sinners.
Atkinſon's Epitome.
Britiſh Zoology.
Butler's Remains.
Birch's Life of Henry Prince of Wales.
Baxter's Saints Everlaſting Reſt.
Bennet's Chriſtian Oratory.
Buchanan's Dictionary.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Beveridge's Thoughts.
Brooke's Introduction to the Practice of Phyſick.
Britiſh Plutarch.
Baron Bielfield's Letters.
Bartlet's Farriery.
Barclay's Apology.
Biographical Dictionary.
Boſton's Fourfold State.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
Bailey's Dictionary.
Bunyan's Holy War.
Complete Letter Writer.
Chandler's Life of King David.
Campbell's Preſent State of Europe.
Crevier's Roman Hiſtory.
Cheſelden's Anatomy.
Churchill's Poems.
The Connoiſſeur.
The Complete Gameſter.
Chambaud's Geography.
Commentaries of Marcus Antoninus.
Caliſtus, or the Man of Faſhion.
Caſtle of Otranto.
Cambray on Charity.
Caſby's Navigation.
Cocker's Arithmetick.
Dictionarium Ruſticum.
Drelincourt on Death.
Dryden's Fables.
——— Works.
Dufreſnoy's Chronological Tables.
Du Freval on Charity.
Duke of Wharton's True Briton.
Dinſdale's Iſocrates.
Ditton on the Reſurrection.
Derham's Aſtro-Theology.
Don Quixote.
Dodſley's Pleaſing Inſtructor.
Doddridge on Religion.
——— on the New Teſtament.
Dilworth's Arithmetick.
Emerſon's Mechanicks.
——— Fluxions.
Erſkine's Sermons.
Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
England's Gazetteer.
Edinburgh Medical Eſſays.
Epiſtolary Correſpondence, being the third Volume of Letters on Theron and Aſpaſio.
Farmer's Guide.
Fox on the New Teſtament.
Fordyce's Art of Preaching.
Fenning's Arithmetick.
——— Book of Knowledge.
Female Spectator.
Fielding's Works.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy.
——— Lectures.
——— Tables and Trads.
Family Companion for Health.
Farrier's Dictionary.
Grand Tour.
Goldſmith's Roman Hiſtory.
Guthrie's Epiſtles to Atticus.
Gerard on Taſte.
Gordon's Geographical Grammar.
Gentleman's Dictionary.
German Spy.
Gay's Fables.
Gould on Ants.
Hiſtory of Cape Breton.
——— of California.
——— of Greenland.
——— of Lewis XI.
——— of the Germans.
——— of Kuli Khan.
——— of Claſſick Authors.
——— of Mrs Pittborough.
——— of Perſia.
——— of the Civil Wars in Ireland.
——— of the Spaniſh Settlements in America.
Hume's Hiſtory of England.
Hardy's Life of Cromwell.
Hunter's Obſervations on Trees.
Hoyl's Dialogues.
Harris on the Cholic.
——— on the Diſeaſes of Infants.
Haywell's Hiſtory of the Bible.
Howell's Letters.
Hoadman's Lectures.
Heiſter's Surgery.
Huxham on Fevers.
Hutcheſon's Syſtem of Moral Philoſophy.
Hiſtorical Companion.
Hogarth Moralized.
Hogarth's Analyſis of Beauty.
Hervey's Meditations.
——— Letters.
Hughes's Poems.
Impartial Inquiry into Faith
James's Diſpenſatory.
James on Gardening.
James's Expoſition of the Pentateuch
Joſeph Andrews.
Kettlewell's Companion for the Penitent.
Kenrick's Epiſtles, Philoſophical & Moral.
Love's Surveying.
Ledran's Obſervations.
——— Operations.
London Medical Obſervations.
Lind on the Scurvy.
——— on Diſeaſes in Hot Climates.
Life of Charles XII.
——— of Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Preſident Forbes's Works.
Langhorne's Letters.
——— Conſolations.
——— Solyman and Almena.
Letters on Phyſiognomy.
Lives of the Spaniſh Painters.
Lewis's Church Catechiſm.
Maxwell's Huſbandry.
Miller's Gardener's Calendar.
Models of Converſation.
Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws.
M'Laurin's Algebra.
Melmoth's Tranſlation of Cicero's Letters.
Monro on Diſeaſes.
Mihles's Surgery.
Mackenzie on Health.
M'Bride's Eſſays.
Martin's Philoſophical Grammar.
Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain.
Milton's Works.
Morgan's Phyſico-Theology.
Marquis D'Argens's Philoſophical Diſſertations.
Mariner's Compaſs Rectified.
——— New Calendar.
Main's Arithmetick.
——— Introduction.
Meſſiah.
Noah.
New Whole Duty of Man.
——— Practice of Piety.
——— Week's Preparation.
Newgent's Account of Italy.
Nelſon's Feſtivals.
Naval Hiſtory of Great Britain.
Nature Diſplayed.
Nature of Things.
Pocket Art of Converſation.
——— Mathematicks.
The Preceptor.
Pemberton's Diſpenſatory.
Pocket Book for the Britiſh Empire at Large, Africa, Aſia, and America.
Pilgrim's Progreſs.
Pope's Works.
Pocklington, on the Art of making War in Detachment.
Parnell's Poems.
Pemberton's Diſpenſatory.
Puffendorf's Life of Pope.
Religious Philoſopher.
Reynolds's Diſſertations.
Revival of Shakeſpear's Text.
Rudiments of Grecian Hiſtory.
Richardſon's Æſop.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory.
——— Belles Lettres.
Royal Farmer.
Smollet's Hiſtory of England.
——— Gil Blas.
Sheridan on Education.
Smith on Diſtilling.
Simpſon's Geometry.
Simſon's Euclid.
Stewart's Mathematical Tracts.
Sir Iſaac Newton's Univerſal Arithmetick.
Stanhope on the Epiſtles and Goſpels.
Sharp's Surgery.
Smellie's Midwifery.
Swift's Hiſtory of the four laſt Years of Queen Anne.
The Spectator.
Secret Hiſtory of Perſia.
Seneca's Morals.
Spincke's Devotions.
Steel's Poems.
Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant.
Switzer on Gardening.
Sherlock on Death.
Sentiments, &c. of Pamela, Clariſſa, and Sir Charles Grandiſon.
Telemachus.
Turkiſh Spy.
Thompſon's Works.
Tom Jones.
Triſtram Shandy.
Van Swieten's Abridgment.
Voltaire's Works.
Vernon's Reports.
Watts Logick.
——— Poems.
——— Pſalms.
——— Hymns.
Weſley's Poems.
Walſh's Hiſtory of the Popes.
Whaley's Poems.
Works of the Minor Poets.
Wild's Surveying.
Wingate's Arithmetick.
Winter's Evening Entertainment.
Young Man's Beſt Companion.
Young's Works.
Yorick's Sermons.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th Volumes of Yorick's Sermons.
Dr. Swift's Poſthumous Works, in three Volumes.
The 33d, 34th, and 35th Volumes of Voltaire's Works.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Ainſworth's Dictionary.
Gradus ad Parnaſſum.
Caſtalio's Latin Bible.
——— Dialogues.
Mair's Tyro's Dictionary.
Lilly's Grammar.
Ward's Grammar.
Chriſtie's Grammar.
Ruddiman's Grammar.
——— ——— Rudiments.
Clarke's Introduction.
——— Grammar.
——— Cordery.
——— Æſop.
——— Eutropius.
——— Florus.
——— Eraſmus.
——— Ovid's Metamorphoſes.
Duncan's Cæſar.
——— Cicero's Orations.
Davidſon's Virgil.
——— Horace.
Hutchinſon's Xenophon.
Proſodia Conſtrued.
Sterling's Ovid.
——— Perſeus.
——— Florus.
——— Phædrus.
Maittaire's Homer.
——— Virgil.
Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Saluſt, Juſtin, Cicero's Orations, Juvenal, and Florus, } Delphini.
Pearce's Longinus.
Trapp's Prælections.
Martial's Epigrams.
Latin Common Prayer Book.
Greek Teſtament.
——— Sententiæ.
London Vocabulary.

A great Variety of Hiſtory and other Pretty Books for Children.
Spelling Books of all Kinds.
Church Bibles.
——— Prayer Books.
Family do.
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——— Teſtaments.
——— Pſalters.
Marcus Pocket Books, of all Sizes.
Pounce and Boxes.
The Beggars Opera ſet to Muſick.
A great Variety of Muſick, by the beſt Maſters.
Blank Muſick Books.
Muſick Ruling Pens.
Cremona and *Steiner's* Violins, with beſt Screw Bows.
Silver Raſſes and beſt *Roman* Strings.
German and Common Flutes, of different Sizes.
Surveyors Inſtruments.
Beſt Temple Spectacles, green and plain.
Common Spectacles.
Inſtructions for the Flute.
Reading Glaſſes, for different Ages.
Beſt Penknives.
Pewter Ink Chefts and Stands.
Edinburgh Inkpots.
Meſſage Cards, plain, gilt, and mourning.
Broad and narrow red Tape.
Ivory Memorandum Books.
Ivory Folders.
Beſt Wafers.
Dutch Sealing Wax.
Slates and Pencils.
Sand Boxes.
Black and Red Lead Pencils.
Ink Powder.
Gold Leaf.
Beſt *Dutch* Quills and Pens.
Hudſon Bay Quills.
Playing Cards.
Blank Books, and Alphabets, of all Sorts and Sizes.
Paper, of all Sorts and Sizes.
Parchment, and every other Kind of STATIONARY.

Alſo the following MEDICINES, *from Dr.* Bateman's *original wholeſale warehouſe in* London.

Dr. *Bateman's* Pectoral Drops.
Dr. *Hooper's* Female Pills.
Dr. *Fearon's* Female Strengthening Elixir.
Stoughton's Electuary for the Stone and Gravel.
Turlington's True and Genuine Britiſh Oil.
Dr. *Stoughton's* Great Stomachick Elixir.
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